WEEKLY RECORD.

Devoted to the Mining, Lumbering, Milling, and General Interests of Lake of the Woods.

THE KEEWATIN NORMAN RAT PORTAGE

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"The Weekly Record"

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EVERY SATURDAY,

At the office, one door north of the City Hall, Main street, Rat Portage, Ont.

Subscription, $1.50 per annum in advance.

JAMES WEIDMAN, Proprietor.

INCORPORATION.

As the bill of incorporation has reached the stage that it is virtually law, we will not at present discuss it further than to refer to some points respecting union with Keewatin and the Tunnel island water power. We are in a position to state that Mr. John Mather did not seek to defer or hinder the passing of the bill, and that he did not ask or demand anything that was unreasonable. So far as the water power is concerned, it is a debatable question whether the earthworks forming it could be assessed even if exemption were not specially provided for. The bill simply removes the question from the possibility of doubt or litigation. That the municipality will be a great gainer by the erection of those works is beyond question, and that the rates charged per horse power will not be excessive, is provided for by government control. The company, which we are assured is a strong one, will require to expend a very large sum of money to develope that power, and it will be years before they will receive a reasonable interest on their investment. Although Mr. Campbell, as reeve, agreed to the exemption, he virtually could not do otherwise, as he was given to understand that the government would insist upon it. The News may spare its spasms, as they will not injure Mr. Campbell in the eyes of the people. In respect to union with Keewatin, we believe that a large majority of the people of both municipalities think it desirable, provided it can be accomplished on a fair and equitable basis. That such a basis can be arrived at THE RECORD believes is possible, in fact it could easily be done if dispassionately considered. The News need not try to prejudice the people of Rat Portage by any unfair statement as to representation. We do not believe that Keewatin or Norman would demand any undue advantage in a basisof union, and Rat Portage cannot be prejudiced by any emanations from the News.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

The council met on Monday.

The following resolution was passed—That the Municipal Council of the township of Rat Portage hear with much pleasure of the settlement of the ownership of the islands adjacent to the town of Rat Portage, which will be the means of a large number of buildings being erected on Coney Island during the coming summer. The residents who are already located there as well as those who will follow are, and will be, greatly inconvenienced owing to ice during two months of the season, not being passable. In stormy weather in the summer season, tourists are unable to communicate with the island in small boats, which will be a great detriment to Rat Portage, as a summer resort. The distance from a point near Messrs. Ross, Hall and Brown's mill to Coney Island is about 250 feet, over which a bridge could be built for about $4,000, the water at this point is shallow and there are no difficulties in the way of building a bridge.

Be it resolved, that this council, would humbly pray that the government would be pleased to grant the amount of $4,000, for the purpose of building said bridge and that the clerk be instructed to send a copy of this resolution to the Hon. A. S. Hardy, Commissioner of crown lands and James Conmee, Esq., M. P. P.

Canadian Silver Mines.

Discovery, Location and Surounding Scenery.

PART I.

Written for THE RECORD by Walpole Roland, Civil and Mining Engineer.

Foremost among the long and interesting list of important discoveries of silver in the new area of mining in the Port Arthur or Thunder Bay district, stands that of the Rabbit Mountain Mine. This valuable lode is located astronomically in latitude 48, 16, 03, north, and in longitude 90 degrees west from Greenwich, and about 26 miles in a southwesterly direction from the town of Port Arthur, on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, at the head of navigation on Lake Superior. Although, strictly speaking, this was not the first discovery of silver, in which we may term the new silver district, the Rabbit Mountain lode is distinguished as being the first to be extensively developed. Like the present surrounding rich lodes, as the Beaver, Silver Creek, and Porcupine, together with the no less valuable, but more distant, Silver Mountain Mines, we are indebted to the perseverance, zeal and intelligence of one of our local pioneers for these important discoveries, as well as for much of the impetus given to silver mining subsequently.

Mining, it has frequently been said, both as an industry and investment, has probably lost more fortunes, to those who have been fascinated by its excitements or dazzled by its specious promises, than any other business pursuit under the sun. The fact that fortunes are now and again made out of it, being the exception that proves the rule, as in case of the discoverer of the foregoing—the well known explorer Oliver Daunais—the "lucky Frenchman" and "silver king," of Thunder Bay. It is not, however, the fault of mining that losses are so often sustained. In itself it is one of the most lucrative and legitimate, as well as the most indispensible of occupations. But unfortunately the spirit of insensate speculation has grasped it in its octopus-like embrace, more completely perhaps than is the case with any other industry, and of those who practically or pecuniarily engage in it. Success in the prosecution of mining enterprise, more than mere professional skill, or technical knowledge (in this and almost every instance) was present, and is even requisite. On the other hand commercial shrewdness, foresight, and hard-headed perspicuity alone will not suffice; in this connection the past and present record of our local silver mines bears out the fact, that the possessor of a happy combination all those, more or less essential constitutes of the ideal mining man is the one to find in mining enterprise a high road to success and affluence.

The first discovery of sulphide and native silver by Mr. Oliver Daunais, at the Rabbit Mountain, occurred in the winter of 1881-2; and the first practical test of the richness of the vein, was made by picking from off the surface, two and three-quarter tons of loose earth, and decamposed vein matter, which yielded by smelting $852.52 per ton of 2,000 pounds. The next test was the shipment, in the winter of '82-3, of a carload of ore taken from the first ten feet of excavation, which gave a return, clear of all expenses, of $045.41 per ton. The location about this time was sub-divided into 39T and 40T, out of which grew "the Rabbit Mining Company of Ontario," and an another association known as the "40T" Syndicate,—which organization, up to a few years since, operated both companies or properties. The vein has a strike of north 45° east, astronomic, with little apparent dip, and traverses in its course dingonally from the N. E., to the S. W., corners of the location, from which point, its strike is approximately across mining locations 57T, thus giving the company, over 80 chains, or one mile on the vein! This vein has an average width of 8 feet, and where cross-cut, near present underground workings, has rich ore in sight. Although considerable sinking and drifting on the vein has been carried out, to a depth of over 300 ft., and from which excellent smelting rock was obtained under the direction of Dr. Lehnen, Ph. D., of St. Paul, and other less scientific men, yet,—owing to misunderstandings, and internal dissensions at headquarters, nothing like harmony at any time appears to have prevailed. This important state of affairs led to Dr. Lehnen's resignation, but not before a mill was erected, and a first class mining plant, including stamps, and complete concentrating and amalgamating plant was introduced. The selection of the mill site (made by Dr. L's., predecessor) proved a a bad one, and frequent delays on account of scarcity water was the the inevitable consequence. Nevertheless, most satisfactory results from milling followed. Its capacity at best is, however, too limited for future requirements. The next in succession of managers, was Capt. Anson. During his brief sojourn, he carried to completion, many of the doctor's suggestions, and the balance of the machinery ordered, was received and placed in position. This consisted of an Ingersoll 7 drill air compressor; one new 6 ton steel boiler to supply the compressor and hoist. A large double drum hoisting apparatus, capable of independant action, and available for two shafts, was also erected, while two air drills were placed at the work of sinking from the 250 ft level, with other drills on the adits to right and left. Large bodies of milling ore could be seen throughout these workings, and at several places, down to this present depth, both black and native silver, continued to be met with, throughout the pay streak, which at present depth, measures over 30 inches.

Developement work to present time, consists of 143 feet of cross-cutting, 485 feet of shafts, winzes and drifts on the veins, amounting to 760 feet. Notwithstanding this progress made spasmodically, it is true, the mine is not opened up. A large quantity of ore, and concentrates has been shipped from here. Assays, too, of the most reliable kind together with smelters' returns, credit this mine as producing the largest, and richest, silver nuggets on record. These were chiefly of argentite, or black silver, average samples of which went $10,000 to the ton. Comparatively little stopeing has hitherto been done in this mine, but whenever this particular work is carried out, it will be found that the daily output will exceed the capacity of three such mills as their present one. For some time now all development work here has ceased; but the writer of this article—who was present when the last man left the shaft—was informed that it is the intention of the owners, (St. Paul people,) to increase the capacity of the mill, after removing it to the Creek, and to resume operations generally, in a more energetic and systematic manner. Adjacent to the Rabbitt Mountain, are the the still more famous Badger, Porcupine, and Beaver Mountain mines, our account of which, with methods treating their ores etc., will follow later. Meantime a general description of the geology, and topography of this silver bearing belt may prove of interest.

The prevailing rock, or geological formation in which the foregoing silver mines, and as a matter of fact, all the productive mines of our district are situated, is that of the Lower Cambrian, composed chiefly argillaceous black or bluish black clay slate and shales, to which the local miner of the "silver bearing slater of Thunder Bay," has long been applied; and hence their latest geologic classification by Dr. Sterry Hunt, and others as the "animikig," (thunder) series of the Cambrian which in most places is invariably capped with trap and igneous rock, to depths varying from a few feet, to 50 or 60 feet; but while we are all tolerably conversant with this igneous overflow, there is yet much speculation and conjecture as to what underlies our—silver bearing slates. Occasionally, as in the case of mines situated nearer the Laurentides, as along the Whitefish Valley, and in a lower horizon. This question is gradually becoming answered and settled by the appearance of the cherty or siliceous rocks, which, so far, are not considered at all favorable to the presence of silver ore in any quantity. The mines referred to in the foregoing, although but a comparatively short distance within the upper Animikie series, are however in consequence of their elevation, in places at least, quite a distance from the dreaded change. In the valley of the Whitefish Lake and River, as seen from the summits of Silver or Porcupine Mountains, the most pleasing and picturesque views, almost kaleidoscopic in their charming variety, are obtained. A marked feature, or peculiarity of these hills, is their great flat tops, from whence extended views in all directions, including upon clear days, glimpses of distant Isle Royal in Lake Superior, while the prospect landward, between railroad and river down to the busy camps in foreground, unfolds a grand expanse of a varied, and richly wooded country.

Within a few miles of the mines, and immediately on the change of formation, from slate to granitic rock, is the far famed Kak-a-beka Falls, the wasted and marvellously powerful energies of a water power, which we trust, ere long to see harnessed in developing our mines and other useful and scientific ways. The scenery here is of surpassing grandeur, and while gazing upon it from the "spur" or cliff overlooking the falls, the preconceived ideas of utilizing its waters, as well as all other material thoughts fade from the memory like a dream. Here on a fine morning in summer, every conceivable form of beauty is combined, and for a moment one is at a loss which to admire most, the mighty cataract—presenting the appearance of enormous masses of snow in a violent state of agitation, as if ten million horse power "flangers" were tossing it high into the air with terrific velocity, and deafening noise, the rich verdure of its park-like surroundings, or—the unrivalled pale blue of the sky—such blue as is probably no where else to be found, unless on Titian's canvas—or in the Orient. Here immediately beneath us, and—high above us, rose the vast billowy clouds of fleecy white spray, held apparently in suspense, the rainbow phenomena only wanting.

Whether viewed in winter or in summer, these falls present a spectacle that has but few parallels in the wide, wide world—and like its great rival Niagara—its grandeur is of a kind that cannot be comprehended at a glance. It grows upon one, and the oftener you visit the spot, the more fascinated you become with the weird scene. The sheer height or fall of the Kak-a-beka, (or steep rock) is 120 feet; and the best winter view of it is obtained from the elevated ridge on the west side, at a point nearly 460 feet above the bottom of the cataract. At present writing, after a prolonged period of cold and stormy weather, the ice and snow accumulates above and around the ledges and banks of the precipice in large masses, giving the landscape a frozen picturesqueness, which for scenic effect, is unsurpassed. Depending from the ledges immediately overhanging the great plunge, are innumerable icicles of congealed spray, which presents the appearance of the whitest and fleeciest marble, and here and there, assuming the most fantastic shapes, while ever and anon the spectator catches glimpses of the dark green waters, forcing their way through the numerous ice gorges of frosted silver, and as they tumble into the dark abyss in a foaming mass, came in a continuous cloud of opaque vapor to ascend high above the steep escarpment over-looking the sombre canyon—presenting, when illuminated by sunlight, from the eastward, an effect by a network of rainbows and gorgeous halos, that in varying color, and extraordinary brilliancy, can only be compared to the celestial phenomena of the purple and red Auroras, the twilight bow, or crepuscular curve, peculiar to higher latitudes.

New Mining Company.

THE CANADIAN HOMESTAKE.

It is with pleasure that we announce the formation of the Canadian Homestake Mining Company, the incorporators of which are such solid local men as Messrs. D. L. Mather, R. A. Mather, W. T. Creighton, J. M. Savage, and Jeff. Hildreth. They have secured location No. 232 P., which is situated on Yellow Girl Bay, and was bought by Mr. Jeff. Hildreth some time ago with a view of erecting reduction works for himself and sons. Owing to the fact that Mr. Hildreth found the ore body so much larger than he expected, and worthy of much larger milling facilities than he felt able to carry out, the plan of organizing a company has been adopted for the purpose of putting on such machinery and plant as the property will justify, in order to make it a paying concern from the start. This property was discovered in 1882 by Mr. Frank Moore, and sold some time after for $10,000, but the purchaser becoming involved in financial difficulties, the property has not been worked, and Mr. Hildreth was so fortunate as to secure it recently. Sufficient development has been done to demonstrate the presence of a very large body of ore, which yields richly whether by assays, hand or mill tests. It is the purpose of the new company to erect such works on the property as will enable them to treat the ore at the lowest possible cost, and their shares will no doubt soon pay good dividends. Therefore the offer the company make in another column of this issue of THE RECORD is a tempting one, and no doubt will be taken advantage of by many as they will be certain to increase in value rapidly.

The promoters of the company are preparing for active operations pending the issue of their charter which was applied for in the usual way by advertising in the official Gazette, and the time required to elapse after the first notice has not yet passed. They are adopting the plan which, since 1860 has been followed in all the important mining towns of the United States, that of forming a company and giving every body an opportunity of coming in at a small cost and becoming shareholders. As the promoters are gentlemen possessing the confidence of the community, the opportunity is an excellent one.

—Two men named Erickson and Savage were killed with dynamite last Saturday near Farrywood. Particulars crowded out.

—An influential mining deputation waited on the Ontario Government this week.

TOWN TOPICS

—Mr J M Savage was in Winnipeg yesterday.

—Rev R Nairn's subject of discourse in the Presbyterian church to-morrow evening is "The wise and the foolish."

—Town corporation now seems assured, as the bill has passed the private bills committee and is down for the third reading.

—Councillor Belyea says he will support any reasonable movement initiated by the Norman people to secure better fire protection.

—These "runners for the fire hall" were made by a gentleman named Deakin, not "Duncan," and are intended for moving purposes When that new power is utilized.

—Messrs. C W Chadwick and J W Coldough, the board of trade delegates to Ottawa and Toronto, are expected to return to-night, and Reeve Campbell is expected home next Tuesday.

—Mr. J. K. Wright, of the Gold Hill Mining Co., returned last week from Sleepy Eye, Min, and Mr. S. Leavett left on Saturday night for Fort Arthur, and may return to St. Paul via Toronto.

—The News calls in question the means used to advertise the notice of application for incorporation. It was published in THE RECORD which had then and now has a larger circulation than the News in the three towns. We make this statement and challenge that sheet to show to the contrary. Insinuations will not do, facts are what tell with the people.

—Elsewhere we insert a notice of the death of Mr. J G Alexander, father of Mr. A Alexander of this place. The deceased was a well and favorably known resident of Rat Portage since 1884, till he with Mrs. Alexander removed to Medicine Hat, about four months ago. The many friends of the family sympathise with them in their bereavement.

—The Ontario Government has placed in the estimates $600 for the Rat Portage and Keewatin road. Before the money is expended, there should be a new survey made and the road laid out all the way south of the railway. A much better route could be found than the present one. The Board of Works of the Rat Portage council are investigating this matter.

—The Winnipeg Free Press of the 9th inst. contains an item in Ottawa news saying that "Mr. Wm. McCarthy, of Portage la Prairie," is in the capital. The item was the theme of three different communications received for publication at this office, but pressure of work and want of space has caused them to be held over. No doubt the reporter got the western town in his mind on account of the similarity in portions of the two names. Here is another reason for a change of name.

—Mr. G. D. Stinson, the proprietor of the Couchiching hotel at Fort Francis, is negotiating with the C. P. R. and the owners of the boats plying between here and Rainy River points for a cheap round trip excursion ticket between Winnipeg and Fort Francis. $14 is the rate talked of but not yet definitely decided on. This will make a splendid trip and should become popular as the grand lake and river scenery is very attractive and the Couchiching hotel is fitted up in good style for the accommodation of guests.

—The News this week performs the beautiful crawfish movement in respect to its remarks about the mill men last week. It says they were misconstrued and misrepresented by us. The lumbermen understand plain English if the News does not. Several instances of the latter have recently been pointed out by THE RECORD. The News says "we have no quarrel whatever with a single lumberman in the district." No, not a single one is any longer "situated" in his motives, and everything is lovely so far as that detestable sheet is concerned till the next break it makes.

—Miss Lyon, daughter of Judge Lyon, has returned from her two months visit in the east.

—The W C T U met on Monday last at the residence of Mrs. Jamieson. The next meeting will be held at the residence of Mrs. Gerrie on the 21st inst.

—There are skating races to be held in Winnipeg next Monday, and we are informed that Messrs. Perier, Higley and Dulmage, our speeders, intend to be there to try for the prizes.

—The following estimates for the District of Rainy river have been submitted by the Ontario Government:

Stipendiary Magistrate	$1,600
Sheriff	1,000
Registrar	700
Administration of Justice	6,000
Re-vote of unexpended balance, repairs etc., Lock up	1,000
Addition to Lock up, Rat Portage	1,000
Lock up, Fort Frances	2,000
Rat Portage and Keewatin road	000
Rainy River District roads	5,000
	$18,300

—A special general meeting of the shareholders of the Lake of the Woods Gold and Silver Reduction Co. is called to be held at ten o'clock on Wednesday the 23rd inst., at the Works of the Company, in Rat Portage, for the purpose of empowering the Board of Directors to borrow money, to issue Preference Stock or Debentures, to mortgage or lease the property and works of the company, fix prices for the sale of Treasury Stock, and any other business that may come before the meeting.

MUNICIPAL PRINTING.

—We promised last week to throw some light on the prices charged for printing done for the municipality, and to show that the News had extorted money from the people of Rat Portage in the past. An examination of the municipal accounts shows that on January 9th, 1889, J A McCrossan was paid $85.80 for advertising by-law No 66. The charge is 26 cents per line for 330 lines. On the same date he was paid $84.02 for advertising by-law No 67, 327 lines at 26 cents. These by-laws were passed by the people and they were promulgated causing a second advertising, for which on February 22, 1889, J A McCrossan charged $89.70 and $87.36 respectively, the charge being at the same rate for 345 and 336 lines. The council that dealt with the last two items was not the same as that which paid the first two. Mr Galbraith, an old printer, was a member of the council of 1889 and objected to the rate charged as excessive, and succeeded in having two of the items reduced by $15.16. For this Mr Galbraith brought upon himself the sweetsmelling stream of abuse usually emitted by the News. Though the reduction secured was substantial still the rate paid was excessive. These advertisements appeared in three issues and the rate charged was 6 cents per line more than the legal rate allowed by the Dominion and Ontario Governments. An examination of the above by-laws as advertised, shows that a fair and usual charge, such as is made by respectable papers, would be $40 or less for each of the above advertisements. The way that the News made up the charge was by setting the by-law in large type and spreading it, and then measuring by much smaller type. By this means the amount was made more than double what it should have been, thus "extorting" at least $140 from the people of Rat Portage on four items alone within a few months. As proof of our estimates we have simply to take figures made by Mr McCrossan himself. Last fall when tenders were asked for the notice of incorporation he tendered $7. Before THE RECORD was established, he charged $14 for a similar notice which contained practically the same amount of matter. By his tender, which was fair, he admitted that his former charge was extortionate. We do not think it necessary to add anything more at present, as we have given ample evidence of News boodling.

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles.

SYMPTOMS—Moisture; intense itching and stinging, most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists, or by mail for 50 cents. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia. Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal, Wholesale Agents.

NORMAN.

—Mr Chegwin conducted the morning services in the hall last Sunday.

—Rev R Nairn, B A, conducted services in the hall last Sunday morning.

—Mrs. E. D. Tweedie has commenced a mantlemaking business at her residence, Norman.

—Mr Hugh Cameron went in to Winnipeg last Tuesday morning and registered at the Manitoba.

—The R T of T postponed their ice cream social last Wednesday night owing to the blizzard.

—Mr T H Davidson and bride arrived on No 1 last Thursday morning and have started housekeeping in a house purchased by the groom a short time ago, situated north of the C P R.

—The friends of Mr and Mrs W Scott sympathize with them in the loss of their baby boy, who died at Messrs Cameron & Kennedy's camp from croup. The remains were interred at Rat Portage on Saturday last.

—As town corporation now seems to be an assured fact, candidates for the town council are already cropping up. Mr. John Kay says he is determined to run. By the new system of wards, Norman is sure of representation in the town council.

DEATH.

ALEXANDER—At Medicine Hat, N. W. T., on February 7th, John Gibb Alexander, aged 70 years and 8 months, formerly of Preston Pans, and Halifax.

Dr. T. A. Slocum's

OXYGENIZED EMULSION of PURE COD LIVER OIL. If you have Asthma—Use it. For sale by all druggists.

For Rent.

THE STORE and warehouse known as Clark's store at Keewatin. Good opening for a general store.
apply to
E. NEWELL, Keewatin.

A Rare Chance.

A FIRST CLASS STORE two storeys high, six rooms on upper floor, large cellar, centrally located; also small dwelling house in rear; for sale cheap for cash. Enquire at this office.

Notice.

FOR the purpose of advancing the interest of mining in the district, D. L. Mather and R. A. Mather, of Keewatin, W. T. Creighton, and J. M. Savage, of Rat Portage, have purchased mining location No. 232 P.

Application has been made by D. L. Mather, R. A. Mather, W. T. Creighton, J. Hibbeth and J. M. Savage for a charter under the name of the

Canadian Homestake Mining Company
LIMITED.

It is proposed to erect on the property, plant for development, and in order to secure the support of the residents of the district and those who wish to assist, the company intend to place on the market, 25,000 shares of stock at the nominal rate of 20 cents per share, for the next thirty days.

Further information will be furnished on application to any of the above.

The company or any of its members will not be responsible for any liabilities incurred or contracts entered into, unless on the written order of D. L. Mather.

DR. MACDONELL, Rat Portage.

J. K. BRYDON, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, Rat Portage.

GEORGE MITCHELL, Conveyancer, Commissioner, etc., in the H. C. J. Office—Matheson St., Rat Portage.

ROBINSON & LANGFORD, Barristers, Solicitors, Conveyancers and Notaries. Money to loan on first class securities. Office, Main street. James Robinson, Percy Langford, B.A.

EDMUND SEAGER, Dominion and Provincial Land Surveyor. Land surveyed on short notice. Office and residence on Matheson street near Garfield Hall. Postoffice address Box 122, Rat Portage.

W. B. THIBAUDEAU, Barrister, Solicitor of the Supreme Court of Ontario, Notary Public, Commissioner, etc. Barrister and Attorney-at-Law of Manitoba. Office—Over Registry Office, Rat Portage, Ont.

CHAS. A. MOORE, Real Estate and Mining Agent. Mining Lands, Farming Property, Town Lots, Houses to Rent and Rents Collected.
Agent for E. F. Burlingame, Assayer, Analytical Chemist, etc., Denver, Col.

SNOWFLAKE BAKERY
HAS ALWAYS ON HAND
Fresh Bread, Pastry and Cakes, Home Made Cream Taffy, also Fruits of all kinds.
J. F. PHILBIN,
Telephone No. 2. Rat Portage.

LEAP YEAR

We "press our suits" on the public with renewed vigor this year, because it is open to everyone to make a

Proposal

We make ours knowing that it will not be

Rejected

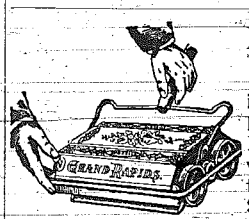
Because we offer the best goods in the market at low and more than reasonable prices; therefore we have

No

Fear of the public refusing such a chance, but are confident that both our goods and prices will be warmly

Accepted.

C. C. RANCE,
The Famous Clothier,
Hatter & Furnisher,
HILLIARD HOUSE BLOCK,
Main St., Rat Portage.



Brighten the New Year,
And you're likely looking for something to lighten yourwife's labor Nothing you could buy would please her more than a good CARPET SWEEPER.
BISSEL'S
Grand Rapids is the best.
Saves Carpets and Labor.
JAMES ROBERTSON & CO.

WALPOLE ROLAND,
Civil and Mining Engineer
And Topographical Surveyor.
Mineral and other Lands examined and reported on, and limits defined.
CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER.
Cable Addres, "ROLAND" A 1 Code.
Examiner and Valuator for L. D. C. Pacific R'y Co.
OFFICES: Port Arthur and Rat Portage.

MINING PROPERTY WANTED.
PROMISING UNDEVELOPED
LOCATIONS
Of Iron, Nickel, Gold, Silver, Antimony, Manganese, Asbestos, etc., purchased.
Send samples (stating location and price expected) by parcel post to
W. THOS. NEWMAN & E. S. TOWNSEND,
27 Wellington St. E., Toronto.
QUALITATIVE ASSAY FREE.

MISS A. ROCAN,
MILLINER,
Dress & Mantle Maker,
Rigney Block, Rat Portage.
Perfect Fit Guaranteed.
The latest Styles of Millinery and Dress Trimmings.

FAULKNER & BAXTER,
House, Sign & Ornamental Painter,
Shop over Baribeau's store,
Cor. Main and Second Streets,
RAT PORTAGE.

C. W. CHADWICK,
General Insurance Agent,
Agent for J. L. Grant & Co., Pork Packers.
Valuator for the Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Company.
Manager Electric Light, Telephone and Power Company (limited.)
AND CONVEYANCER.

K. Furniture Co.,
Undertakers & Embalmers,
Second Street.
Residence cor. Matheson and Second Sts.
Telephone 33.

J. B. Davies,
Post Office, Norman,
Has one of the Best Assortments west of Toronto in
General Merchandise,
Comprising in GROCERIES—the finest brands of Canned Goods, Jessica-ed, Rolled Oats, Rolled Wheat, Epps' English Cocoa, Van Houten's Dutch Cocoa, Crosse & Blackwel's Pickles, the Finest Teas' goown—Young Hyson, English Breakfast, Indian and Japan.
CONFECTIONERY, STATIONERY & PATENT MEDICINES,
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
HARDWARE,
GLASS,
CHINA and DELF WARE.
All our Goods are the best and our prices are low.
J. B. DAVIES,
Norman.

THE GREAT WAR SYNDICATE.

BY FRANK R. STOCKTON,

—AUTHOR OF—

"RUDDER GRANGE," "AMOS KILBURN—HIS ADVENTITIOUS EXPERIENCES," "THE BEE-MAN OF ORN," "THE CHRISTMAS WRECK," "THE LADY OR THE TIGER," "THE LATE MRS. NULL," "THE HUNDREDTH MAN," "THE CASTING AWAY OF MRS. LECKS AND MRS. ALESHINE," "THE DUSANTES," ETC., ETC.

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[CONTINUED.]

There were some on board the repeller who, at the moment the great shot struck her, with a ringing and clangor of steel springs, such as never was heard before, wished that in her former state of existence she had been some other vessel than the Tallapoosa.

But every spring sprang back to its place as the great mass of iron glanced off into the sea. The dynamite bombs flew over the tops of the crabs, whose rapid motions and slightly exposed surfaces gave little chance for accurate aim, and in a short time they were too close to the Llangaron for this class of gun to be used upon them.

As the crabs came nearer, the Llangaron lowered the great steel cylinder which hung across her stern, until it lay almost entirely under water, and abaft of her rudder and propeller blades. She now moved slowly through the water, and her men greeted the advancing crabs with yells of defiance, and a shower of shot from machine guns.

The character of the new defence which had been fitted to the Llangaron was known to the syndicate, and the directors of the two new crabs understood the heavy piece of work which lay before them. But their plans of action had been well considered, and they made straight for the stern of the British ship.

It was, of course, impossible to endeavor to grasp that great cylinder with its rounded ends; their forceps would slip from any portion of its smooth surface on which they should endeavor to lay hold, and no such attempt was made. Keeping near the cylinder, one at each end of it, the two moved slowly after the Llangaron, apparently discouraged.

In a short time, however, it was perceived by those on board the ship, that a change had taken place in the appearance of the crabs; the visible portion of their backs was growing larger and larger; they were rising in the water. Their scalloped roofs became visible from end to end, and the crowd of observers looking down from the ship were amazed to see what large vessels they were.

Higher and higher the crabs arose, their powerful air pumps working at their greatest capacity, until their ponderous pincers became visible above the water. Then into the minds of the officers of the Llangaron flashed the true object of this uprising, which to the new had seemed an intention on the part of the sea devils to clamber on board.

If the cylinder were left in its present position the crab might seize the chains by which it was suspended, while if it were raised it would cease to be a defense. Notwithstanding this latter contingency, the order was quickly given to raise the cylinder, but before the hoisting engine had been set in motion Crab P thrust forward her forceps over the top of the cylinder and held it down. Another thrust, and the iron jaws had grasped one of the two ponderous chains by which the cylinder was suspended.

The other end of the cylinder began to rise, but at this moment Crab R, apparently by a single effort, lifted herself a foot higher out of the sea; her pincers dashed forward, and the other chain was grasped.

The two crabs were now placed in the most extraordinary position. The overacting of their roofs prevented an attack on their hulls by the Llangaron, but their unmailed hulls were so greatly exposed that a few shot from another ship could easily have destroyed them. But no any ship firing at them would be very likely to hit the Llangaron, their directors felt safe on this point.

Three of the foremost ironclads, less than two miles away, were heading directly for them, and their rams might be used with but little danger to the Llangaron, but, on the other hand, three swift crabs were heading directly for these ironclads.

It was impossible for Crabs Q and R to operate in the usual way. Their massive forceps, lying flat against the top of the cylinder, could not be twisted. The enormous chains they held could not be severed by the greatest pressure, and if both crabs backed at once they would probably do no more than tow the Llangaron stern foremost. There was, moreover, no time to waste in experiments, for other rams would be coming on, and there were not crabs enough to attend to them all.

No time was wasted. Q signaled to R and R back again, and instantly the two crabs, each still grasping a chain of the cylinder, began to sink. On board the Llangaron an order was shouted to let go the cylinder chains, but as these chains had only been made long enough to allow the top of the cylinder to hang a little below the surface of the water, a foot or two of length was all that could be gained.

The davits from which the cylinder hung were thick and strong, and the iron windlasses to which the chains were attached were large and ponderous, but these were not strong enough to withstand the weight of two crabs with steel armored roofs, enormous engines and iron hull. In less than a minute one davit snapped like a pipe stem under the tremendous strain, and immediately afterward the windlass to which the chain was attached was torn from its bolts and went crashing overboard, tearing away a portion of the stern rail in its descent.

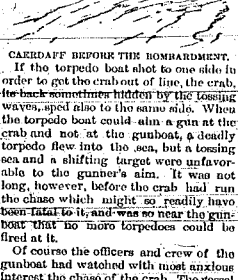
Crab Q instantly released the chain it had held, and in a moment the great cylinder hung almost perpendicularly from one chain. But only for a moment. The nippers of Crab R still firmly held the chain, and the tremendous leverage exerted by the falling of one end of the cylinder wrenched it from the rigidly held end of its chain, and in a flash, the enormous stern guard of the Llangaron sunk, end foremost, to the bottom of the channel.

In ten minutes afterward the Llangaron, rudderless, and with the blades of her propellers shivered and crushed, was slowly turning her starboard to the wind and the sea and beginning to roll like a log of 8,000 tons.

Besides the Llangaron three ironclads were now drifting broadside to the sea. But there was no time to succor disabled vessels, for the rest of the fleet was coming on and there was great work for the crabs.

Against these enemies, swift of motion and sudden in action, the torpedo boats found it almost impossible to operate, for the British ships and the crabs were so rapidly nearing each other that a torpedo sent out against an enemy was more than likely to run against the hull of a friend. Each crab sped at the top of its speed for a ship, not only to attack, but also to protect itself.

Once only did the crabs give the torpedo boats a chance. A mile or two north of the scene of action a large cruiser was making her way rapidly toward the repeller, which was still lying, almost motionless, four miles to the westward. As it was highly probable that this vessel carried dynamite guns, Crab Q, which was the fastest of her class, was signaled to go after her. She had scarcely begun her course across the open space of sea before a torpedo boat was in pursuit. Fast as was the latter, the crab was faster, and quite as easily managed. She was in a position of great danger, and her only safety lay in keeping herself on a line between the torpedo boat and the gunboat, and to shorten as quickly as possible the distance between herself and that vessel.



CARDIFF BEFORE THE BOMBARDMENT.

If the torpedo boat shot to one side in order to get the crab out of line, the crab, its back sometimes hidden by the lossing waves, sped also to the same side. When the torpedo boat could aim a gun at the crab and not at the gunboat, a deadly torpedo flew into the sea, but a lossing sea and a shifting target were unfavorable to the gunner's aim. It was not long, however, before the crab had run the chase which might so readily have been fatal to it, and was so near the gunboat that no more torpedoes could be fired at it.

Of course the officers and crew of the gunboat had watched with most anxious interest the chase of the crab. The vessel was one which had been fitted out for service with dynamite guns, of which she carried some of very long range for this class of artillery, and she had been ordered to get astern of the repeller and to do her best to put a few dynamite bombs on board of her.

The dynamite gunboat, therefore, had kept ahead at full speed, determined to carry out her instructions if she should be allowed to do so, but her speed was not as great as that of a crab, and when the torpedo boat had given up the chase, and the dreaded crab was drawing swiftly near, the captain thought it time for bravery to give place to prudence. With the large amount of explosive material of the most tremendous and terrific character which he had on board, it would be the insanity of courage for him to allow his comparatively small vessel to be racked, shaken and partially shivered by the powerful jaws of the oncoming foe. As he could neither fly nor fight, he hauled down his flag in token of surrender, the first instance of the kind which had occurred in this war.

When the director of Crab Q. through his lookout glass, beheld this action on the part of the gunboat, he was a little perplexed as to what he should next do. To accept the surrender of the British vessel and to assume control of her, it was necessary to communicate with her. The communications of the crabs were made entirely by black smoke signals, and those the captain of the gunboat could not understand. The heavy hatches in the mailed roof, which could be put in use when the crab was cruising, could not be opened when she was at her fighting depth and in a lossing sea.

A means was soon devised of communicating with the gunboat. A speaking tube was run up through one of the air pipes of the crab, which pipe was then elevated some distance above the surface. Through this the director hailed the other vessel, and as the air pipe was near the stern of the crab, and therefore at a distance from the only visible portion of the turtle back roof, his voice seemed to come out of the depths of the ocean.

The surrender was accepted, and the captain of the gunboat was ordered to stop his engines and prepare to be towed. When this order had been given the crab moved round to the bow of the gunboat, and grasping the cutwater with its forceps, reversed its engines and began to back rapidly toward the British fleet, taking with it the captured vessel as a protection against torpedoes while in transit.

The crab slowed far from one of the foremost of the British ships, and coming round to the quarter of the gunboat, the astonished captain of that vessel was informed, through the speaking tube, that if he would give his parole to keep out of this fight, he would be allowed to proceed to his anchorage in Portsmouth harbor. The parole was given, and the dynamite gunboat, after reporting to the flag ship, steamed away to Portsmouth.

The situation now became one which was unparalleled in the history of naval warfare. On the side of the British seven war ships were disabled and drifting slowly to the southeast. For half an hour no advance had been made by the British fleet, for whenever one of the large vessels had steamed ahead, such vessel had become the victim of a crab, and the vice admiral commanding the fleet had signaled not to advance until further orders.

The crabs were also lying to, each to the windward of and not far from one of the British ships. They had ceased to make any attacks, and were resting quietly under protection of the enemy. This, with the fact that the repeller still lay four miles away without any apparent intention of taking part in the battle, gave the situation its peculiar character.

The British vice admiral did not intend to remain in this quiescent condition. It was, of course, useless to order forth his ironclads, simply to see them disabled and set adrift. There was another arm of the service which evidently could be used with better effect upon this peculiar foe than could the great battle ships.

But before doing anything else, he must provide for the safety of those of his vessels which had been rendered helpless by the crabs, and some of which were now drifting dangerously near to each other. Dispatches had been sent to Portsmouth for tugs, for it would not do to wait until these arrived, and a sufficient number of ironclads were detailed to tow their injured consorts into port.

When this order had been given, the vice admiral immediately prepared to renew the fight, and this time his efforts were to be directed entirely against the repeller. It would be useless to devote any further attention to the crabs, especially in their present positions. But if the chief vessel of the syndicate's fleet, with its spring armor, and its terrible earthquake bombs, could be destroyed, it was quite possible that those sea parasites, the crabs, could also be disposed of.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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TIME TABLE.

Read Down. Act. Ex.	STATIONS.	Read Up. Pac. Ex.
7:00 p. m.	San Fran. s. r.	7:45 a. m.
10:00 "	Portland, O., N. r.	6:30 "
9:00 "	Tacoma, W. T.	10:00 "
5:00 "	Seattle, W. T.	2:00 "
A 3:00 Lv	Victoria	Ar 19:30 "
18:30	Vancouver	14:25 "
13:10	Westminster	11:22 "
22:25	Banff Hot Springs	6:15 "
2:20	Calgary	2:30 "
9:30	Medicine Hat	18:15 "
21:35	Moose Jaw	7:10 "
23:36	Regina	5:29 "
1:21	Qu'Appelle	3:56 "
7:53 (Local)	Virden (Local)	1:27 "
10:00 Ar.	7.00 Brand'n	23:15 19:30 Ar
11:15 Lv.		20:05 Lv
14:14	9:40 Port'e la Pra'	20:45 16:47
16,30	11,45 Winnipeg	18:45 14:20
11:30 a. m. Lv	Winnipeg Ar	A 13:50 p. m.
13:10	Morris	1:15 A. M.
14:03	Gretna	11:20 "
3:20	Duluth	8:00 "
6:15 a. m.	Minneapolis	5:50 "
6:55 Ar	St. Paul	Lv 7:15 "
10:00 p.m. Ar	Chicago	Lv 11:00 p.m.
F 17:45 De	Winnipeg	E 10:10 Ar.
18:40	Selkirk Junc	9:21 "
20:07	Whitemouth	7:37 "
23:15	Keewatin	3:15 "
23:22	Norman	5:10 "
G 23:35	Rat Portage	E 5:00 "
6:10	Ignace	D 22:15 "
12:30	Port William	15:10 "
G 18:15 Ar	Port Arthur	G 18:30 Lv
3:30 p.m.		D 3:15 p.m.
H 3:18 p.m.	Sudbury	Ar. C 1:12 p.m.
H 7:00 p.m. Lv	North Bay	Ar. C 9:35 a.m.
B 4:30 a.m.	Toronto	B 11:00 p.m.
9:04	Hamilton	6:35 "
A 11:20 a.m.	Niagara Falls	4:35 "
A 11:35 noon	London	5:00 "
B 2:55 p.m. Ar	Detroit	Lv B 12:05 "
4:10 "	Ottawa	12:20 a.m.
8:00 a.m.	Montreal	8:40 p.m.

REFERENCES.

A, daily. B, daily except Sundays. C, daily except Monday. D, daily except Tuesday. E, daily except Wednesday. F, daily except Thursday. G, daily except Friday. H, daily except Saturday. J, Monday, Wednesday and Friday. K, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. L, Tuesdays and Friday.

Trains east of Brandon run on central standard time; between Brandon and Donald on mountain standard time; and west of Donald on Pacific standard time.

KEEWATIN.

—Mr. R. A. Mather went to Winnipeg on Thursday morning.

—Two rinks of curlers expect to go over and play Rat Portage on Saturday evening.

—Dr. Edmison won the points competition at the curling rink, taking the district medal.

—Mr. D. L. Mather left for Minnesota on Tuesday morning to look after the log contract for the K. L. & M. Co.

—The K. L. & M. Co's planing mill which has been shut down for a few days for repairs, started up again yesterday morning.

—On Thursday while Mr. John Wallis was loading a car of lumber, a plank bounced back and struck him on the nose bruising it badly.

—There are still four games to be played at the curling rink for the patron's medal. Dr. Edmison, Messrs John Wallis, Don Robertson and J B Monk are the contestants.

—The assessor is busy making up the public estimate of property. The auditors report of the accounts of last year is now being printed and will be distributed next week.

—Spring house cleaning will soon be in order, and Mr. Gilchrist is ready to supply the wall paper necessary in renovating. He announces a new stock of over 100 different patterns of the latest styles at Mr. W. D. Coate's store, of which he is manager.

—The W. C. T. U. held a parlor social at the residence of Mrs. Anderson on Thursday night, the object being to spend an evening with and become better acquainted with the honorary members, a large number of whom have recently joined the society. A very pleasant evening was spent.

—Another dress carnival will be held at the skating rink next Wednesday evening. The prizes offered are as follows: Best gent's costume, a smoker's companion valued at $3.50; best lady's costume, a silver butter cooler valued at $4.50; Best girl's costume, a pair of vases valued at $1.25; best boy's costume, a Spalding ball and bat, valued at $1.60; best comique, silver plated pickle stand, valued at $3.50.

THE MARCH COSMOLITAN.

Elizabeth Bisland who recently married a wealthy New York lawyer opens the March number of the Cosmopolitan with an article on the Cologne Cathedral, beautifully illustrated from photographs. Adam Badeau, the ex Consul General to London, contributes some personal reminiscences of one of the grand dames of England, at whose house he was an habituary, under the title "Strawberry Hill and the Countess Waldergrove," and gives the later history of the favorite residences of Horace Walpole and its distinguished owner. Strawberry Hill during the regime of the Countess Waldergrave, was the resort of the cream of English society, and Gen. Badeau's article is full of interesting personal anecdotes and observations on the manners and customs of what is called society in England. Mr. Herbert, of Muckross, ex-Guardsman, ex-bon vivant, and friend of Royalty, contributes a paper on his life when an officer of the guards, giving incidentally much information on the customs of the crack English regiment of a quarter of a century ago. Mr. H. de Young, Commissioner of the World's Fair from California, has a most interesting article on expositions, sketching the history of their rise and progressive development, and proving as far as bald statistics can, that the Chicago Fair will surpass all preceding ones. The illustrations accompanying this article are from the pen of Harry Fenn, and adequately display to the readers the architectural glories of the Fair buildings. Patience Stapleton's story, "The Trailing Yew," is concluded, and Oscar Fay Adams appears with a delightfully amusing and satirical sketch entitled "An Archbishop's Unguarded Moment." Mrs. Sea's Mexican study is a gem of crystallized observation and color. Charles E. L. Wingate gives one of his careful and pleasant studies of the history of the stage in "Fair Imogen upon the Stage." The other papers in this number are "A night with a Leopard," a serio-comic adventure in Ceylon; with political Cartoons of Tenniel," the great cartoonist of Punch; and a paper by the Editor on the problem of "Aerial Navigation," which the Cosmopolitan has set itself to solve if it can. The departments are continued by Dr. Hale and Brander Matthews.

THE POPULAR NATIONAL MONTHLY.

When Canada was started over a year ago, it consisted of 12 quarto pages, without cover, at 50 cents a year. The current number, that for March, contains 32 quarto pages and cover, equal to 64 pages of ordinary magazine size, at the merely nominal price of $1.00 a year. The number is the best yet issued. Its poems, stories and miscellaneous articles are by leading Canadian writers, are patriotic in tone and deeply interesting. It is broadly national in its scope, since Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island are all represented among the contributors to the present number, and it is but a fair speciman of what is furnished every month. Whether any other publication is taken or not, this magazine should find a hearty reception in every patriotic Canadian home. It will be sent six months for 50 cents in stamps. Published by Matthew R. Benton, New Brunswick.

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HENRY REYNOLDS, Sarepta, Ont.

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The new bar and billiard room is situated in the large basement and is delightfully cool in warm weather.

The Hilliard House is so complete in every way to meet the requirements of tourists, it stands second to none in the Dominion.

Those who wish for health, combined with the sight of the beautiful, should come to Rat Portage. It can be said by those who have visited the Lake of the Woods: "Mine eyes behold new pleasures while the landscape round it measures," and the breezes of the lake combined with the fragrance of the the pine lend their kindly influence to the reinvigorating of our system.

Mr. Hilliard has made arrangements with the proprietor of the steamer Kenmina to furnish tickets to guests for excursions on the lake at the low rate of fifty cents per day.

LOUIS HILLIARD, Proprietor.

Dr. Clark's White Liniment
The Great Stable and Household Remedy.

HORSEMEN ATTENTION!

Horsemen throughout the country have long felt the need of a first-class Stable Liniment applicable to the thousand and one external derangements incident to horseflesh. The various preparations on the market are in some cases useful within a very limited sphere, some for spavins, some for galls, some for puffs, others for sprains, and so on ad libitum, until a farmer or rancher would need to keep a small apothecary shop on his premises to meet the various requirements of even a small band of horses. In addition to this there is the trouble and expense of renewing supply, as other preparations are usually put up in such small bottles that in most cases one bottle is good only for one application.

DR. CLARK'S WHITE LINIMENT is dissipating all these difficulties. It is the most important departure in recent years in the interest of RELIABLE and ECONOMICAL veterinary treatment. It has been found useful in a greater variety of disorders and blemishes than any other liniment ever sold; it has been proved of greater service to large horse owners than any other horse medicine of the century. It is not a drastic, flesh-withering blister, but a penetrating, soothing, healing liniment. It is put up in pint bottles, and sold at 50 cents per bottle. It is six times as large as most liniments on the market, far more reliable and vastly more economical. For puffs, sprains, strains, spavins, wind galls, ringbone, unnatural enlargment, or any kind of bruises, cuts, wounds, collar galls and saddle galls, it will be found a remedy par excellence. For swelled leg it is a specific, also for sprains and recent lameness.

Horsemen in all parts sing its praise. Testimonials pour in from all quarters. We have not room in this brief sketch to reproduce the opinions of the hundreds who have written us. We can only give the gist of their remarks and that from but a few:

IT WORKED LIKE A CHARM.

H. Coy, livery stable keeper, Grenfell, says: "I used it on an enlargment on a horse's leg, and it worked like a charm. It is a grand liniment."

GOT HER ON HER FEET QUICKLY.

W. R. Barlee, Buffalo Lake, Assa., says: Had a mare badly hurt from a kick. She was able to go to work again in three or four days after using White Liniment.

FOUND IT VERY USEFUL.

Green & Lascellis, ranchers, Moose Jaw, says: "We have used a great many bottles of Dr. Clark's White Liniment and find it very useful for all kinds of sprains, cuts and lameness."

WORKS LIKE MAGIC.

Wm. Walsh, livery stable keeper, Moose Jaw: "I use WHITE LINIMENT in my stable and find it works like magic."

ONLY LINIMENT HE USES.

Steele Norris, Lethbridge, says: "It is the only liniment I use and I run fourteen teams

IT SAVED HIM $125.

E. A. Banbury, Wolseley, Assa., had a valuable mare so badly cut on a barb wire fence that his neighbors advised him to shoot her. He used Clark's White Liniment instead and saved her life.

Dr. Clark's White Liniment is an honest stable remedy. Honest in quantity, honest in quality, sure and satisfactory in effect. Henry Penhallwick, Balgonia, Assa., says he never used a liniment so good. Charles Howson, Regina, says it is the best liniment sold. T. W. McCaugherty, Lethbridge, says it scatters collar and saddle galls at once.

Charles Williams and Samuel Davis, large horse owners, of the Fort Macleod district, will have no other liniment.

Robert Porter, of Pensa, Assa., has used Clark's White Liniment for frost-bitten cattle and declares it is the best medicine he ever used.

G. M. Annable, Moose Jaw, Assa., writes: "Dr. Clark's White Liniment is the only liniment that finds a place in my stable. My yearly turn over in horses and cattle is very large, and I have occasion to use it frequently. I am now using it on a valuable horse that was kicked on the breast, and it swelled to an enormous size. White Liniment entirely reduced it."

In the ranching country, merchants buy this medicine by the gross. It has found its way into the interior of British Columbia, into every corner of the Northwest Territories, and is now moving Eastward, like a tidal wave, ever economical and never disappoints.

Ask your druggist or storekeeper for it. Don't take any other. Substitutes are often dangerous makeshifts.

Just the thing in Lumber Camps and Saw Mill stables; and as a household liniment it has never had a peer.

The bottles are not blown to hold a tablespoonful of Medicine. EVERY BOTTLE HOLDS A PINT.

DAWSON BOLE & CO., Proprietors,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.